

A DISASTROUS POLICY.

The Protective Film Impedes Progress and Cripples American Industry.

Now, more than at any other time, the weakness of our commercial policy is made evident. Colonies and protective tariffs do not work well together. The French colonies are a fair sample of what this system will bring forth. The French management of Tonquin has been on protective tariff lines, and the result has been the stagnation of the life and business of the colony. The success that England has with her many colonies comes very largely from the course she pursues with her tariffs. The fullest liberty is allowed to commerce, and the result is that the commerce and manufactures of England have been able to hold their own, in comparison with other gold standard nations.

If there ever was a time when a free trade policy would be of benefit to the United States, it is now. The settlement of the Philippine question will be influenced very greatly by the course we intend to pursue there. If we are to allow all nations to trade there without restraint and without fines for so doing, most of them will be very willing to see this country the master of the situation. If we are to erect a tariff wall there we may expect some very vigorous opposition from several of the European governments most interested. Greed and grab is not a policy that commends itself to our neighbors across the water, except when it is practiced by themselves. That policy hangs like a millstone about the neck of America. It will be found impeding our progress at every step. It cannot be thrown off no matter how heavy it becomes, for the republican party is in power, and that party is committed body and soul to the policy named. Every treaty entered into must take cognizance of that fact. Every trust and every monopoly of interest in the country will from this time on have its agents busy watching the progress of events in the settlement of the great questions growing out of the war. As the protective policy is really a policy that these same "protected" interests have developed and fostered on the country, we may expect that the smart lawyers who are able to employ will be eminently successful in having all treaties and regulations fixed to suit their interests, without regard to the interests of the rest of the country.

The sugar trust, whose influence was so potent in the framing of the last tariff on sugars, and which was able to raise the price to consumers some 20 per cent, as a result of that tariff may certainly be looked to to take a hand in settling the questions of our relation with Cuba. That devastated country should have the freest tariffs possible to enable it to rise from its ashes, but we cannot expect that a generous policy will be followed. What, open the markets of the United States to free Cuban sugar? What can we expect of the trust? The policy is a disastrous one, so far as present business and present prosperity are concerned, but the working out of the present republican policy in relation to these new possessions is likely to bring the protective tariff scheme into bold relief and show up the inequity of it. The people will have an object lesson that will not fail to impress them.

If we do not mistake the intelligence of the American people, the time is not far distant when they will turn down the whole policy with the party that espouses it. Nay, more; the time is not far distant when no party will dare make a protective policy an issue in an election. It is one of the errors that nations are slow to outgrow, but once outgrown will be cast aside forever.

H. F. THURSTON.

BLUNDER IN THE TREASURY.

Secretary Gage Has Made a Great Mistake in Issuing of War Bonds.

As a financial blunder, Secretary Gage's mistake in issuing bonds instead of temporary loan certificates can be remedied at some cost to the government; but as a political blunder it is past correction. The bond issue along with the war revenue act will pile up in the treasury, out of the reach of business, over \$300,000,000, or \$200,000,000 above the fixed gold reserve, or \$150,000,000 and more above the gold reserve plus a generous working balance. And there is no approved way of getting this money back into circulation.

The bonds of the United States outstanding are all at a premium, save a few of the old 4½% extended at two per cent. The new war issue is selling at 105½. The four of 1907 are selling at 111½. The four of 1908 are selling at 127. The five of 1904 are selling at 112. If the secretary had first issued temporary certificates of indebtedness, redeemable at any time, he could now use his great and rising cash surplus in retiring the war debt at par. But he cannot now use it to retire the war or any other government debt except at a costly premium. There remains the method of placing the surplus on deposit with depositary banks, without interest to the government, to keep the money within reach of the market. But this was a method adopted by the first Cleveland administration in the old surplus revenue days, and was denounced by the republican platform of 1888 as "the democratic policy of loaning the government's money, without interest, to pet banks." It is not a popular method of employing treasury surplus moneys. Neither would be the purchase of the immature public debt at a high premium to the holders.

The secretary of the treasury was empowered by the war revenue act to borrow money on temporary exchequer bills for the very purpose of avoiding such a situation as has now arisen. It was a great mistake when he issued a large amount of long-time bonds instead—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Dem.).

The first mistake was made by President McKinley when he placed at the head of the war department a politician soldier whose political record, like his army record, is more notable for self-seeking than for better characteristics.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Secretary of War Alger is getting a "round robin" from the people which promises a big dish of crow.—Chicago Dispatch.

CREATION OF VALUE.

Human Law Can Only Have Its Limitations in Effect Upon Supply and Demand.

Human law cannot change the law of supply and demand, but it can limit the supply, as by a protective tariff, copyright of patent-right law, or increase the demand, as by a law putting the whole demand for money upon gold alone, instead of upon silver and gold as before, or the same law may both increase the demand and lessen the supply, as by a declaration of war, which diminishes the number of producers and enlarges the amount of consumption; in all of these ways does law create value, as truly as a man creates value who changes wool into a garment.

The laws of nature after nation demonetizing silver and placing the whole demand for money upon gold have enhanced the value of gold and lessened the value of silver, until now it takes 40 ounces of silver, instead of 16 under bimetalism, to equal in value one ounce of gold. The closing of the Indian mints alone caused an immediate fall in silver (as rated in gold) nearly 20 per cent. On the other hand, the passage of the Sherman law in 1890, though far from a free coinage law, caused an immediate advance in silver (in terms of gold) to \$1.21 per ounce, or within eight cents of the ratio sixteen to one; and it can be easily demonstrated, both from experience and reason, that the passage of a law by the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one would immediately so increase the value of silver and lessen the value of gold that 16 ounces of silver and one of gold would be of equal value as bullion. This would result, in accord with the law of supply and demand, by taking from gold and putting upon either silver or gold (and therefore, upon silver so long as it remained cheaper) the demand of the commerce of this people for money, which is equal to or greater than that of all the rest of the world.

These arguments are not new. They were advanced by our great leader in his unparalleled campaign and were never answered except by such fallacious arguments as "state currency creation," and if democrats admit such assumption they admit away our whole contention.

In the strictest sense only God creates value, but in the sense in which man creates value the state can, for what is a state but the organization and united energies and capacities of all its citizens?

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

Things Are Looking Bright for Free Silver Throughout the Middle West.

In Illinois the republican party is split wide open. Its members are quarreling about the Allen bill, the schemes of Gov. Tanner to defeat Senator Culom and elect himself to the United States senate in 1901, the condition of the state treasury in consequence of the candidacy of the deputy treasurer for two terms to the treasury for whom a silver state, and who is a republican, is likely to bring the protective tariff scheme into bold relief and show up the inequity of it. The people will have an object lesson that will not fail to impress them.

In Wisconsin the success of the "doodle book" campaign in the renomination of Gov. Scofield and the prospects of a silent bolt by at least one-third of the republican voters illustrate republican harmony in that state. The silver forces are splendidly organized. In Michigan the open war made by Gov. Pinckney on Senator Burrows, the aspirations of Pingree for a renomination and to be elected senator, while Alger has designs to retire from the war department and to be elected senator, are political conditions illustrating republican "harmony" in the state.

In Iowa and Minnesota the conditions are substantially the same. There is internal war in the republican party from center to circumference. The cause of gold monometallism has split the party everywhere in the central west.

In Indian the republican situation is so bad that it could be hardly worse. The leaders know and acknowledge the fact. There will be a gain of several democratic congressmen on the financial issue. A democratic legislature will be elected and United States Senator Turpie will be chosen for another term.

With all the facts in view the rosy description of republican prospects in the west attributed to the secretary of the republican congressional committee is subject to large abatements in the brilliancy of its coloring. The west will send a largely increased silver delegation to congress this year and will give an enormous democratic electoral vote in 1900.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

It looks as if the war might be a hotter issue than the republicans will care to handle.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Appropos of Mr. Dingley's report, statement that he had been deeply impressed with the strong sentiment of the Christian church in favor of territorial expansion, it would be interesting to learn what religious circles he has been moving in.—Boston Herald.

Alger's hide has been penetrated. He has begun to write explanatory letters to show how his subordinates and the soldiers themselves were to blame for the failures, privations and mortality, more terrible than Spanish bullets, which have followed our armies from the moment they fell under the charge of the war department.—Philadelphia Record.

The people generally did not know Alger, but they had confidence in McKinley. They did not believe that the president's choice for a secretary of war would be an utter incompetent, and they had faith that the president would guard against a secretary as soon as the incompetence was proved. They were mistaken. The awful experience of our troops in this war under Alger will have to be forgotten before another volunteer army can be raised.—Boston Post.



A HANDY BUILDING.

Upper Story Is a Workshop and Too House, the Basement a Comfortable Winter Shelter.

One of the great drawbacks with some farmers is that their outbuildings are not arranged conveniently or with any thought of economy. This is something during these days of rapid progress and desperate competition that will not do. Saving in little things may often seem too trivial, we admit, but if not carried to the point of "penny wise and pound foolish" it is what helps to plant the most gigantic stones in the pyramid of any industry.

How many farmers have sunk fortunes in machinery of every description simply for the want of properly housing and taking care of it! Then numerous are the dollars paid out yearly for small repairs, which, if the farmer only had a few tools and a suitable place in which to work, could often be saved. Indeed, a workshop on the farm is a necessity—an essential part of the farm machinery—and in a convenient spot is at hand the general farmer can do nothing better than erect a building similar to the one shown in the accompanying illustration.

As can be seen, it is located against a bank. This affords a basement which for housing poultry and swine in winter is not easily, as far as warmth goes, to be surpassed. The second floor is for storing various agricultural tools and implements, from the hand to the wheel rake, and from the ordinary sickle to the mowing machine and reaper, while one corner—preferably on the sunny side—is partitioned off into a workshop. Being equipped with a work bench and heating apparatus, the farmer herein can pass many a stormy day, no matter what the season of the year is, constructing berry and vegetable crates, mending harness or doing whatever tinkering work is required on the farm or in the house.

An extensive set of tools is not required. Simply a few of the most practicable ones will suffice, such as various sized augers and bits, hand saws, and so on. A good set of tools, a good vise, so that saw filing and the like can be done. Paint and varnish should also be in stock, for then, not to mention any article which has been made, the harrows, plows, cultivators, and, in fact, all agricultural implements from which the paint has worn off may come in for a brush over and so prevent the iron from rusting. Furthermore, there should be kept a shoemaker's outfit (it can be bought cheap to-day), for this comes handy in mending harness and so on, as well as boots and shoes. Best of all, however, the work and tools being confined by themselves, there is no dirt about the house or other buildings while the tools are being carried away, are always in their place. The truth is, combining two buildings thus into one serves two highly desirable purposes—there is only one roof called for to cover both and for the animals housed upon the lower floor especially warm quarters are provided.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

The Horse and His Teeth.
When a horse does not appear to thrive as he should on his food, and the most careful observation fails to account for his condition, it is wise to have his teeth fully examined, especially the back jaw teeth or molars. An irregularity of these is often the unsuspected source of the evil. The molars occasionally wear irregularly; sometimes the upper border overlapping the external surface of the lower, while the internal surface of the lower wears to a corresponding extent within the mouth. In such cases sharp points are found where the wear has been slightest, and these roughnesses lacerate the inside of the cheek and cut the sides of the tongue, so that mastication is performed not only with difficulty, but with pain. The consequence is that the food is not properly prepared for the stomach, and passes through it without assimilating to a full extent its nutritive principles.—Prairie Farmer.

DEMAND FOR FAT LAMBS.

Prof. Henry says, in Feeds and Feeding, the demand for well-fattened lambs steadily increases, the tender, juicy meat finding favor among Americans. Not only do prices for fat lambs rule high as compared with mature sheep and farm animals generally, but there are many advantages in favor of feeding of lambs before they reach maturity. A given weight of feed goes further with the lambs than mature sheep; the money invested is sooner returned, and there is less risk from death and accident. Thus, everything tends toward hurrying lambs to market as rapidly as they can be fattened and as early as they can be disposed of to secure the highest price.

FOOD FOR GROWING TURKEYS.

Young turkeys should now be far enough advanced to be beyond the danger stage, and they will thrive admirably on a range. To keep them in growing condition and induce them to come up every evening they may be given one meal a day, which should consist of cooked cake, composed of two pounds of corn meal, one pound of middlings, one pound of ground oats, one pound of ground meal and half a pound of linseed meal. They will relish such a mess and will grow rapidly.—Farm and Fireside.

HEROES OF WAR.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.
The feeling of admiration for heroes of war seems to be innate in the human heart, and is brought to the surface as the opportunity and object presents itself.

Among these who proved their heroism during our Civil War was A. Schifffeder, of 161 Sedgwick Street, Chicago. He is an Austrian by birth, came to America at the age of twenty, and became an American citizen. He is living at Milwaukee when the call for volunteers came early in 1862.

He received a wound. In the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. In the Army of the Potomac he saw much fighting, campaigning in the Shenandoah Valley. In the first of his fighting at the battle of Gettysburg, Schifffeder received a wound in the right side, which afterward caused him much trouble.

He was captured and imprisoned at Bell Island and Andersonville, and afterward exchanged. He returned to his regiment, which was transferred to the army of General Sherman, and marched with him through Georgia to the sea. A cholera epidemic broke out and he was sent to the hospital and then home. He had also contracted catarrh of the stomach, which was not cured for years.

"I happened to read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People about a year ago," he said, "and thought that they might be good for my trouble. I concluded to try them. I bought one box and began to take them according to directions. I gave up my usual food, and when I had taken the pills I felt that I was cured. I should not be able to express my gratitude to the good the pills did me."

Mr. Schifffeder is a prominent Grand Army man in Chicago, and he has moved some years ago with his family.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some Short Sentences Which Contain Truths Uttered in Humorous Ways.

The man who is wedded to art should have a model wife. A child who often wins the first battle, but seldom the second.

Some girls change color because the first time they are married is the last time they are married. Usually the more a man is wrapped up in himself the colder he is.

It is a wise philosopher that knows when there is a brick under the hat. Poor is the minister whose voice fills the church and empties the pocket.

A woman's idea of strategy is to spend a dime in an effort to save a nickel. All geniuses are more or less eccentric. A few have even been known to pay their debts.

Love had her faults, but she never went through Adam's pocket while he was asleep. Love blinds some men, and it makes lots of others too near-sighted for military service. A country school renders its own guards unnecessary, but it's different with a chainless dog.

When a man is continually talking about his troubles, his neighbors never trouble him with theirs.

The intense love of an old toper for liquor goes to prove that familiarity doesn't always breed absolute contempt. Many a man who doesn't know enough to drink in moderation is too stupid to use the best umbrella he can get his hands on.—Chicago Evening News.

Successful Treatment for Asthma.

Dr. P. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., sends his book on "Asthma and Hay-Fever Cured to Stay Cured" free of charge to any sufferer who applies for it. Dr. Hayes has now treated upwards of forty thousand cases, and quotes many cases of former sufferers who have stayed cured for from five to twenty years. Names and addresses of these are given, so that any inquirer can investigate fully and be convinced of the reliability of the statements made. Dr. Hayes says that any case of spasmodic or bronchial asthma not complicated with organic disease of heart, lungs or kidneys can be radically cured.

A clause should be inserted in the marriage service asking the man to promise that he will not make it necessary for his wife to open a boarding house.—Aitchison Globe.

THE MARKETS.

New York, September 6, 1898.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 30 4 50
COTTON—Middling..... 15 1/2
FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 2 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 9 00 9 10

ST. LOUIS.
COTTON—Middling..... 15 1/2
BEEVES—Steers..... 3 75 4 00
CALVES..... 4 00 4 25
HOGS—Pair to Select..... 3 40 3 60
PORK—Fat to Choice..... 3 00 3 20
FLOUR—Patents (new)..... 2 50 2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 60 68 1/2
COIN—No. 2 Mixed..... 1 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Dairy..... 14 1/2
EGGS—Fresh..... 11 1/2
PORE—Leaf Burley..... 4 50 5 00
BAY—Clear Timothy..... 7 00 7 10
BUTTER—Choice Dairy..... 14 1/2
EGGS—Fresh..... 11 1/2
PORE—Leaf Burley..... 4 50 5 00
BACON—Clear Rib..... 6 1/2
LARD—Prime Steam..... 6 1/2

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
SHEEP—Pair to Choice..... 3 25 3 50
FLOUR—Winter Patents..... 2 40 2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring (old)..... 62 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

LOUISVILLE.
FLOUR—High Grade..... 3 30 3 50
COIN—No. 2 Mixed..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
BAY—Choice..... 12 00 12 50
PORE—Standard..... 8 25 8 50
BACON—Sides..... 6 1/2
COTTON—Middling..... 15 1/2

MEMPHIS.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

INDIANAPOLIS.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

SPRINGFIELD.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

ST. PAUL.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

MINNEAPOLIS.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

DULUTH.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

PORTLAND.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

SEASIDE.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

WYOMING.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

IDAHO.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

UTAH.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

ARIZONA.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

NEW MEXICO.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

TEXAS.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

OKLAHOMA.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

KENTUCKY.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

MICHIGAN.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

OHIO.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

PENNSYLVANIA.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

DELAWARE.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

MARYLAND.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 25 4 50
HOGS—All Grades..... 3 25 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 67 1/2
COIN—No. 2..... 1 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 1 1/2
PORE—New Mess..... 8 50 9 00

What Is the Use of making up clothes that go to pieces before the end of the season or fade and get limp and shabby after the first washing? One of Simpson's Prints will outwear three of the inferior calicoes. The colors are absolutely fast, and any fabric bearing the name of William Simpson & Sons is guaranteed of the highest standard of quality and finish and will give perfect satisfaction.

Nothing gives one such a feeling of wasted time as to get up real early to go somewhere and then find the trip is not necessary.—Washington (ia), Democrat.

The War Is Over. And now our thoughts are all of peace and home. There are, too often, people to be found who have no home, and it is to them these few words are addressed. If you really want a home you can easily get one, but you should act at once before the release from the war puts prices on the advance.

In Marinette County, Wisconsin, the very finest farming land is to be had now at a most modest figure. Excellent home markets are at hand to take whatever the farmer raises, and good prices are given. These lands are on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and full information concerning them will cheerfully be furnished by E. Rollins, Immigration Agent, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Wouldn't Take Chances. Smith—One can't always judge a man's patriotism by his conversation. Jones—No, I suppose not. "Take Brown, for instance; would you call him a coward?"

"Well, er—I might if I was sure he wouldn't fight."—Chicago Evening News.

J. M. DeLacy writes: "I can assure you that in no single instance has Dr. Moffet's Tonic (Tonic Powder) proved a failure. We have tried soothing remedies and everything known to us and the old women, and TERRIBLE is preeminently a success and blessing to mothers and children."

Generally the Case. "What a great bore that Sinnerling is!" "He would leave a very small hole in the world if he were taken away."—Chicago Evening News.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

A Gentle Hint.—He—"It's reported that we're engaged." She—"Well, I'm not to blame for the fact that it is only a report."—Brooklyn Life.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

People hunt up their own kind just as naturally as water seeks its own level.—Washington (ia), Democrat.

I believe Pico's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglas, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

If you loaf around a store or office a great deal, remember that you are not welcome.—Aitchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

To please a man find out what he wants—what he needs is of minor importance.—Ram's Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

A horse with a docked tail must feel like a neigh-bob.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Keep Your Youth.

If you are young you naturally appear so. If you are old, why appear so? Keep young inwardly; we will look after the outwardly. You need not worry longer about those little streaks of gray; advance agents of age.